

SPRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE AND THE PRESS.

From the Cleveland Leader.

Whatever we may say or think in regard to the propriety and feasibility of the woman suffrage movement, it is impossible for the candid observer of the signs of the times to avoid remarking that it has become a practical question of our present politics—that it has passed the period of theory and speculation and is already a live issue. While the movement was led by "such a charlatan and mountebank as George Francis Train," to quote the language of his dearest co-worker, Susan B. Anthony—and by the people of the Revolution, who seemed to think that they advanced the movement by abusing men and fighting the fifteenth amendment, the public naturally concluded that the proposition was one undeserving any serious consideration; but when a national delegate convention meets of the magnitude, dignity, and importance of that which assembled last week in this city—when such names as those of George William Curtis, Henry Ward Beecher, William Lloyd Garrison, George F. Hoar, Julia Ward Howe, Lydia Maria Child, Grace Greenwood and T. W. Higginson are added to those of the old leaders and workers in this cause—and when a national association is formed, resting upon a permanent basis, with active auxiliary societies in every State in the Union, we must conclude that the reform had reached a stage when it is to be carefully and practically considered, and where every thoughtful man and woman, desirous of the good of the country and of mankind, must make up his or her mind upon it. And we are glad to discover, both in the comments of the press and in the social interchange of thought and of opinion, that the subject is no longer treated as a chimera or a sensation, but is becoming recognized as one of grave and immediate importance.

Among our Western papers it is noticeable that there is a growing opinion to favor this movement. The Indianapolis Journal, the leading Republican daily of that city, declares itself heartily in favor of the movement. The Toledo Blade advocates it warmly. It says that it does not "dread the coming of the day when the wives and daughters of the free men of this land shall deposit their ballots in favor of the measures and movements they deem important for their country's welfare. We see no evil results likely to arise from their so doing. Women take part in many religious, benevolent, and other societies with men, and they lose nothing in character or moral worth in so doing. Young men and women are educated in the same schools and colleges, and institutions allowing them to recite in the same classes are the best governed and most prosperous of any in the land. The barbarous, superstitious, and corrupt ages of convents and cloisters have happily gone by. Experiments enough have been made to show that good and not evil comes from allowing woman freedom to do all the good her mind wills, or her hands can do. A good woman will vote only for the persons that she would be willing to hold up as examples to her sons and daughters. She will vote only for measures that will tend to the welfare of the idols of her heart and home. There are bad principles and ignorant women, it is true, but we think on the whole every really good cause would gain substantial aid from their accession to political power." In such declarations, in the general respectful tone with which the press treats the movement, so different from the sneers at strong-minded women, in which it was wont to indulge, and in the general tone of discussion in regard to the subject among the people, it is to be perceived that quite a new era in the discussion of this question has arrived.

HOME COMPETITION THE REMEDY.

From the Toledo Blade.

General Brinkerhoff, in his free trade lecture, laid great stress on the fact that we were now paying more for our iron, salt, coal, and various articles which enter into the articles we make and use in this country, than we should in case free trade was inaugurated. It would have been well had the General stated also that the effect of American manufactures in the history of the past forty-five years has been to reduce largely the price of all articles which we have undertaken to manufacture. So long as England had a monopoly she made all she could out of our necessities. Human nature is just as selfish in Europe as it is in America. European manufacturers are not working for pure benevolence. If, as General Brinkerhoff alleges, our manufacturers are taking advantage of high duties to charge an exorbitant profit on their goods, they are doing no more than Englishman manufacturers do in the absence of competition. It may be, and doubtless is, true that in many respects the details of our tariff need revision. The duties on salt, coal, paper, and a few other articles may with propriety be reduced. But that is not the point in dispute between free-traders and the friends of protection. The free-trader demands heavy duties on the poor man's luxuries, tea, coffee, and sugar, which we do not produce largely, and very light duties on things that we do produce. We would pursue the opposite course. We would see to it that our own household was properly provided and protected in their industry and the fruits of their willing labor. Their interests are those of the European capitalist and the American importer. Ours are those of the manufacturer, operative, and farmer of America, against all combinations which oppress and oppose true American interests.

We desire not the oppression of the consumer. If the tariff needs revision, let it be carefully revised in the interests of home industry first, having at the same time due regard to revenue and the interests of the consumer. But the remedy, after all, for the consumer is to multiply home productions. Let capitalists invest in manufactures. If iron or cloth manufactures are making such exorbitant profits, let home capital take pity on American consumers and invest largely in a business which bears such good fruit. Let us not kill the goose which lays so many golden eggs. And yet that is the folly which free-traders would have us commit. General Brinkerhoff asked, would it not be a benefit if in Toledo we could furnish houses and clothing and furniture and farming implements, at one-half the present cost? Certainly, that would be desirable. We never object to buying cheap or selling dear. But what avails it to a man if bread is only a penny a pound, if he cannot honestly get the penny wherewith to buy? If we go to Europe for our low-priced goods, the General did not tell us how we were to make the money to pay for these things. And that is the vital point in the whole controversy. We contend for a diversified home industry, the various branches of which shall be mutually helpful. England buys none of her agricultural supplies from us that she can get from

the continent nearer home, nor would she if free trade were permanently established unless we could sell it for less than the work-laborers of Europe can produce it. We need protection more for the sake of our farmers than for any other interest. We are now prosperous under a system of protection; let us not bring bankruptcy on our country and distress to the poor by changes to enrich the importers of New York and the aristocrats of England.

THE GERMANS AND THE DUTY OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

From the N. Y. Times.

The advice of the Staats-Zeitung to the German voters of the Fourth district is timely and significant. It tells them plainly that the Tammany candidate for the office of Civil Judge in the Fourth district is wholly unfit for that position, and that they ought to give their support to the Republican nominee, who is worthy of their confidence. Thus the breach between the German Democrats and Tammany widens, and it becomes more and more evident that the former are withdrawing in disgust from an alliance with political corruption. There is every reason why the whole body of German voters should participate in and act upon this feeling. That portion of them who have been used by the ring have submitted to it only at the expense of their good repute, and they have not gained the least advantage in return by recognition in any shape.

The nomination of General Sigel showed where that recognition might best be sought. The Republican party by that nomination gave evidence of its determination to respect the claims which so large a section of our fellow-citizens as the German undoubtedly possess. The large vote which was cast in his support proves, also, that the fact was appreciated. The course of the Staats-Zeitung with reference to the Fourth district is a sufficient indication that it also is quite aware of the light which has broken upon the minds of its readers and cannot afford to disregard it. The same spread of opinion adverse to the Democratic party may be traced in the German press throughout the country, and everywhere the domination of that party over a class of citizens who never should have belonged to it seems to be drawing to a close.

Now it is for the Republican party to respond to these changes of opinion to the utmost of its power. The number and influence and organization of the German voters entitle them to the fullest possible recognition. There can be no sympathy between the Democratic party, to which is due the corruptions by which the city is disgraced, and the Germans, who are equally with others fleeced and stigmatized. The party which by its disloyalty created our enormous national debt, is not that with which they can profitably affiliate. But it is the duty of Republicans to encourage their efforts to break loose from it, and to invite them to unite their strength with the advocates of law and order and good government. How these blessings are withheld we see every day. The task of overcoming the tendency to corruption in council chambers, in great corporations and on the bench, is a very difficult one, and requires all the forces which can be brought together. The strength which the Germans bring to bear is of the utmost importance, as they themselves have become aware. It is essential, therefore, that a cordial alliance exist between them and the Republican party, and that it imply not only the most intimate mutual confidence, but a participation by the Germans in the rewards of party service which they are entitled to ask. It is for our leaders to see this, and to profit by the knowledge. Whether the day be near or distant at which the honest citizens of New York may be able to purify the administration of their Government, it is certain that a chief means to that end is to hold out the right hand of political fellowship to our foreign-born voters. They have been deceived and swindled long enough, and are resolving to range themselves under a new influence. If Republicans will act wisely and welcome them, as they ought to be welcomed, the power of the Democracy in this city may be nearer its end than has been supposed.

THE NEW PEERS.

From the N. Y. World.

It is understood that Mr. Gladstone is about to strengthen himself in the House of Lords by making ten new peers of the United Kingdom, and sending them to sit on the government side of the British Senate. This is a very convenient method of securing votes; the newly-made peers will no doubt be faithful to their creator, for a while at least, and will support his measures for land reform in Ireland, etc. Experience has shown, however, that when a Commoner is made into a Lord he rapidly becomes conservative in his views, and, although he may remain nominally a Liberal, his descendants are very apt to be Tories. The gentlemen who are to be elevated to the peerage are Mr. Edward Ellice, M. P. for St. Andrews; Mr. T. Agar-Robartes, of Cornwall, the representative, through the female line, of the very ancient family of Robartes, Earls of Radnor, which became extinct in the male line in the eighteenth century; Mr. George Carr Glyn, who is member for Shaftesbury, a partner in the mercantile house of Glyn, Mills & Co., and a very good liberal; Colonel Greville-Nugent, M. P. for Longford; Mr. Christopher Talbot, M. P. for Glamorganshire, which county he has represented for thirty-nine years; Sir John Acton, whose mother was the only child and heir of the Duke of Dalberg, and whose wife is the Countess Arco-Valley of Austria; Right Honorable J. Fitzpatrick, M. P. and Lord-Lieutenant of Queen's county, Ireland; Lord Edward George Howard, second son of the thirteenth Duke of Norfolk; the Earl of Listowel, of the Irish peerage, and a descendant of Richard Hare; and the Earl of Southesk, a Scotch peer, whose ancestor, the fifth Earl, was created in 1715, and who obtained a reversal of this attainder in 1855. This family is a very ancient one, and their estates of Carnegie have been held by them since the time of David II of Scotland. Three of these ten gentlemen are Roman Catholics, of high descent, two are bankers and merchants, and three are very large landed proprietors. It is a favorite assertion in England that the House of Lords, although a body of hereditary legislators, is really a representative body of the whole nation. There is one class, however, who certainly have no representative in the British Senate; and Mr. Gladstone might perhaps increase his number of new peers to a round dozen by adding two representative men of the working people—Mr. Thomas Connolly and M. Bradleigh, for instance. Their appearance as peers of the realm would probably create no such disturbance as that which followed the swearing in of Lord Clanchair—as related by Victor Hugo—and they have too much sense to make such an end as that somewhat weak-minded young man did. As to blood, it is a pretty well ascertained fact that the representatives of some of the most ancient families of the kingdom are at present

to be found among the working people, and it is not long ago that a descendant of Richard III was keeping a butcher shop at Exeter.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

COLD WEATHER DOES NOT CHAP or roughen the skin after using WRIGHT'S ALCOHOLIC Glycerine TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERINE. Its daily use makes the skin delicately soft and beautiful. Sold by all druggists.

STEREOTYPIC AND MAGIC LANTERN EXHIBITIONS given to Sunday Schools, Colleges, and for private amusements. W. MITCHELL SCALLISTER, No. 28 DIXON'S Street, second story.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT, PHILADELPHIA, Penna., Nov. 4, 1869. NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash on and after November 30, 1869. Blank Powers of Attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the office of the Company, No. 28 South THIRD Street.

OFFICE OF THE FREEDOM IRON AND STEEL COMPANY, No. 230 S. THIRD Street, PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 23, 1869.

A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the FREEDOM IRON AND STEEL COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, No. 230 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, on THURSDAY, December 10, 1869, at 12 o'clock, to consider the financial condition of the Company and the expediency of disposing of its property by lease or otherwise.

OFFICE OF THE CITY TREASURER, PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 25, 1869—Warrants registered to No. 54,500 will be paid on presentation at this office, interest ceasing from date.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—A Dividend of TWENTY-FIVE CENTS per share will be paid by the WESTONVILLE, MANTUA, AND FAIRMOUNT PASSING RAILWAY COMPANY, at the Office of the Company, No. 112 South FIFTH Street, Philadelphia, on THURSDAY, December 30, and upon December 6.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT an application will be made, at the next meeting of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, for the incorporation of a company, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be called "The Philadelphia Banking and Savings Deposit Company," to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one million dollars, with the right to increase the same to three millions of dollars.

DR. F. R. THOMAS, THE LATE OPERATOR of the Colton Dental Association, is now the only one in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by fresh nitrous oxide gas. Office, 911 WALNUT St. 1209

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL. CAPITAL, £2,000,000. SAIDIE, ALLEN & GUILLES, Agents, FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers, and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 15 BOND Street, New York.

DRY GOODS. GREAT CRASH IN DRY GOODS. EVERYTHING DOWN—HIGH PRICES OVER FOR THE SEASON.

GRAND CLOSING SALE OF RICKEY, SHARP & CO.'S IMMENSE STOCK OF DRY GOODS At Retail. Unprecedented Bargains.

DRY GOODS. At Retail. Unprecedented Bargains. SILKS, VELVETS, DRESS GOODS, and MISCELLANEOUS DRY GOODS.

THIS STOCK IS THE MOST EXTENSIVE AND VARIED EVER OFFERED AT RETAIL IN THIS CITY, AND CONTAINS MORE NOVELTIES AND STAPLES OF RECENT IMPORTATION THAN CAN BE FOUND ELSEWHERE.

ONE PRICE AND NO DEVIATION. RICKEY, SHARP & CO., No. 727 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

BEAVERS, ASTRACHANS, CARACULLAS, VELVETTES, BRIBILLAS, WATERPROOFS, MOSCOW BEAVERS, LYONS SILK VELVETS, SCARLET, WHITE, and BLUE CLOTHS.

CLOAKING! CLOAKING! SHAWLS! BEAVERS, ASTRACHANS, CARACULLAS, CHINCHILLA CLOAKS, CARACULLA CLOAKS, SILK VELVET CLOAKS.

CHEAP, medium and fine garments. Prices range from \$10 to \$50. 1000 Shawls, full sizes, \$3 to \$70.

COOPER & CONARD, S. E. CORNER NINTH AND MARKET, PHILADELPHIA.

INDIA SCARFS. INDIA SHAWLS. REAL INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS AND SCARFS.

FOR A VALUABLE CHRISTMAS PRESENT. CHEAP AT GEORGE FRYER'S, No. 916 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

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McVAUGH & DUNGAN, No. 114 S. ELEVENTH Street.

Have this week opened a fine assortment of SEASONABLE GOODS for Presents for the approaching Holiday.

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EMBROIDERIES. In French work and Hamburg, of nice styles.

LINEN SETS. From the plainest style to the finest imported.

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COLLARS AND CUFFS, FRENCH BREAKFAST CAPS, And a great variety of FANCY ARTICLES.

1869. "AT THORNLEY'S." ATTRACTIVE DISPLAY. GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

AN IMMENSE STOCK OF GOODS. We beg leave to make a "common sense" statement to "sensible people," namely—That from a long experience in business, a close application to business, running under light expenses and buying all goods for cash, we can sell very much cheaper than parties whose expenses are four or five hundred per cent more than ours, and who don't sell any more goods. And furthermore, our store is large and well lighted, and

"Centrally Located," (N. E. Cor. Eighth and Spring Garden), Of easy access from every part of the city by the cars, and exchange tickets or passes, and we deliver all goods punctually, and free of charge.

SHIRTS, SHAWLS, DRESS GOODS, BLANKETS, FLANNELS, GASSIMERS, CAPS, CLOAKING, LINEN GOODS, KID GLOVES, GORSETS, SLIPS, HDKFS., ETC.

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NEW DEPARTMENT—BED CLOTHING. BEST BLANKETS, fresh from the mills. MARSEILLES BED QUILTS. HONEYCOMB QUILTS, all sizes. ALLENDALE and LANCASTER QUILTS. LINEN SHEETINGS, all widths. COTTON SHEETINGS, all widths. PILLOW CASINGS.

We bid for a large trade in BED CLOTHING, by selling reliable goods at the lowest prices. 8 21 mwf

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PETERSON & CARPENTER, GENERAL AGENTS, No. 914 CHESNUT Street, 8 5 fmfws PHILADELPHIA.

THE AMERICAN COMBINATION BUTTON-HOLE AND SEWING MACHINE. Is now universally admitted to be superior to others as a Family Machine. THE SIMPLICITY, EASE, AND CERTAINTY with which it operates as well as the uniform excellence of its work, throughout the entire range of sewing, in

Stitching, Hemming, Felling, Tucking, Cording, Braiding, Quilting, Gathering, and Sewing on, Overseaming, Embroidering on the Edge, and its Beautiful Button-Hole and Eyelet Hole Work, PLACE IT UNQUESTIONABLY FAR IN ADVANCE OF ANY OTHER SIMILAR INVENTION.

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This road runs through a thickly populated and rich agricultural and manufacturing district. For the present, we are offering a limited amount of the above Bonds at 85 CENTS AND INTEREST.

The connection of this road with the Pennsylvania and Reading Railroads insures it a large and remunerative trade. We recommend the bonds as the cheapest first-class investment in the market.

WM. PAINTER & CO., BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENTS, No. 36 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

UNITED STATES BONDS BOUGHT, SOLD, AND EXCHANGED ON MOST LIBERAL TERMS. GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD AT MARKET RATES. COINS CASHED.

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DEALERS IN UNITED STATES BONDS, and MEMBERS OF STOCK AND GOLD EXCHANGE, Receive Accounts of Banks and Bankers on Liberal Terms.

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Receive MONEY ON DEPOSIT, allowing interest. Execute orders for Stocks in Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and Baltimore. 4 9 ft

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DRAWING INSTRUMENTS, Educational. THE EDGEHILL SCHOOL, a Boarding and Day School for Boys, will begin its session in the new Academy Building at MERCHANTVILLE, NEW JERSEY, MONDAY, September 6, 1869.

For circulars apply to Rev. T. W. GATRELL, Principal. RUFUS ADAMS, ELUCUTIONIST, No. 104 CHARD STREET, (Between Chestnut and Market streets.) 11 2 fmfsm

JAMES PEARCE, M. B., ORGANIST, ST. MARK'S (No. 129 SPRUCE Street), can be seen from 9 till 11 A. M. and from 7 till 8 P. M. Teaching the Organ, Piano and Harmony. 10 9 sixth 2m

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Dealers in Government Securities Old & New Wanted in Exchange for New. A Liberal Interest allowed. Compound Interest Notes Wanted. Interest Allowed on Deposits. COLLECTIONS MADE. STOCKS bought and sold on Commission. Special business accommodations reserved for ladies.

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Having determined to offer our extensive stock of superior and beautiful Rosewood Pianos at prices below the actual cost to manufacture, we will sell during the month of December, at rates Lower than we ever offered heretofore, in order to close out our surplus stock by the end of the year.

The reputation of our instruments makes it unnecessary for us to say a word in their favor. They are acknowledged to be equal, if not superior to any instrument made in the world. Persons wishing to purchase, or desiring to make CHRISTMAS PRESENTS, will find that the special and extraordinary reductions of our prices will enable them to obtain A FIRST-CLASS INSTRUMENT At a price even less than they would otherwise have to pay for a second-rate or inferior one. Those wanting bargains should not fail to call early at our WAREHOUSES, No. 1103 CHESNUT STREET, and examine our stock, where they can readily be convinced of the superiority of our instruments and the sacrifices at which we are offering them.

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BRADBURY'S AND OTHER Pianos, 2300, Taylor & Farley's, also Oakes & Needham's Organs, from \$20 upwards. WILLIAM G. FISCHER, No. 104 ARCH Street and No. 31 N. ELEVENTH Street. 11 23 2m

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